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TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1856. VOL. 7---NO. 20.

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L. D. STARKE,

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POETRY.

"FOR MOTHER'S SAKE."

e and his *little* son
wintry waves were sailing;
from their way the light of day
cloud and gloom was failing;
rely round their lonely bark
st my winds were wailing.

ow what peril hovered near;
prayed "Oh! Heaven deliver;"
fiercer blast came howling past,
son, with sob and shiver,
ggled in the icy grasp
st dark, rushing river.

ght to me, my darling child,"
guished voice was crying,
very clear, o'er tempest drear,
after tones replying,
mind not me, my father dear—
not afraid of dying!
ind not me, but save yourself,
mother's sake, dear father;
me and listen to the shore,
what will comfort mother?"

d firms that ever wait,
e, on an attendant,
e joyed to Heaven's bright gate,
ne, on page resplendent,
r throne of heroes bold,
martyrs famed in story,
ote the name of that brave boy,
wreathed it round with glory.

the child—aye, he did bless
noble self denial;
ly bore him to the shore,
gh tempest, toil and trial,
their bright and tranquil home,
e, and that dear mother,
sweet sake so much was done,
pure not each other.

'SIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Constitution requires that the Pre- shall, from time to time, not only the consideration of Con- measures as he may judge nec- expedient, but also that he information to them of the state n. To do this fully involves ex- of all matters in the actual condi- try, domestic or foreign, which concern the general welfare. forming his constitutional duty spect the President does not only to express personal convic- as the executive minister of the nt, enabled by his position, and by his official obligations, to an impartial eye the interests of and of every part of the United

condition of the domestic inter- Union, its agriculture, mines, ures, navigation, and commerce, sary only to say that the internal of the country, its continuous ly advancement in wealth and and in private as well as public attest the wisdom of our insti- the predominant spirit of in- and patriotism, which, notwith- casional irregularities of opin- resulting from popular free- distinguished and characterized of America.

brief interval between the termi- the last and the commencement ent session of Congress, the pub- has been occupied with the care of for another constitutional term, dent and Vice President of the

ification of the persons, who ed, or contingently, to preside administration of the government, ir system, committed to the of the people. We appeal to their voice pronounced in the to all whomsoever they will ject of Chief Magistrate.

ed is that as the senators repre- pective States of the Union, bers of the House of Repre- the several constituencies of so the President represents the population of the United States. ation of him is the explicit and of the sole sovereign authority

possible to misapprehend the ciples, which by their recent po- tion, the people of the United are sanctioned and announced. have asserted the constitutional each and all of the States of the States; they have affirmed the al equality of each and all of s of the United States as citizens their religion, whatever their their residence; they have main- inviolability of the constitutional the different sections of the Uni- they have proclaimed their devo- unalterable attachment to the ed to the constitution, as objects ost superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safe-guard of the rights of all, as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace and greatness of the Republic.

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States mere geographical parties; of marshaling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North, South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their influence.

Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union. Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected by the laws and usages of the government they assail, associations have been formed, in some of the States, of individuals, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate States of the Union, are really inflamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States.

To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating, with indiscriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upon the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children.

They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object: that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war, and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity to which there is no parallell in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia. Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing every thing in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends.

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so inflamed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the Southern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution.

Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, they do not stop to consider practically how the objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that, even if the evil where as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action. A question, which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and statesmanship, they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language.

Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation, which the voice of the people has now so pointedly rebuked of the attempt, of a portion of the States, by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the government of the United States.

I confidently believe that the great body of those, who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincerely attached to the Constitution and the Union. They would upon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror from any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path, which leads no where, unless it be to civil war and disunion, and which has no possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what few men were willing to do directly, that is, to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirty-one States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the northern States, and in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the southern States, and to prevent their extradition when reclaimed according to law and in virtue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object, legislative enactments and other means were adopted to take away or defeat rights, which the Constitution solemnly guarantied.

In order to nullify the then existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of fugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States, forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever. In this way that system of harmonious co-operation between the authorities of the United States and of the several States, for the maintenance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its power, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one well constituted Union — Thus here, also, aggression was followed by reaction; and the attacks upon the Constitution at this point did but serve to raise up new barriers for its defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connexion with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, representatives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy. The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted. But, at the same period, the question was presented of imposing restrictions upon the residue of the territory ceded by France.—That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation.

In this connexion it should not be forgotten that when France, of her own accord, resolved, for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their *liberty, property,* and the religion which they profess"—that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of perfect equality with the original States.

The enactment which established the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It stood on the statute book, however, for a number of years; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiesce in its further application to the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico. But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the northern States, who, regardless of the statute line, insisted upon applying restrictions to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative compromise, and, on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California and the organization of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

Such was the state of this question when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most deliberate consideration, the Supreme Court of the United States had finally determined this point in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights—in questions of public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the constitution, coequal in domestic legislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domestic relation in the State of Maine; no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity: it takes away no right, it confers none. If it remains on the statute-book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes, without affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the States, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occasion of a wide-spread and dangerous agitation.

It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constituted an odious breach of faith.

An act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on that point, is indoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union, treating as such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress.

But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? Not to those of the North, who had repeatedly refused to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other and incompatible regulations upon the subject. And if, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation.

It has not unfrequently happened that law-givers, with undue estimation of the value of the law they give, or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful investigation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to justify, but to require its repeal.

The constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and judicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress or the States may, in their discretion, propose amendment to it, solemn compact though it in truth is between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed, that Congress had no moral right to enact such repeal, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts—nay, more, who unequivocally disregarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the constitution itself, and sought by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guaranteed alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union.

This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question was accompanied by another of congenial character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave labor beyond those previously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right.

The repeal in terms of a statute which was already obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality, could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution. When the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States, hereafter to be admitted into the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all, whether the statute line of assumed restriction were repealed or not. That repeal did not open to free competition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field which, without such repeal, would have been closed against them: it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute-book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States.

Is it the fact that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave labor will spontaneously go everywhere, in preference to free labor? Is it the fact that the peculiar domestic institutions of the southern States possess, relatively, so much of vigor, that wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate, to the exclusion of those of the northern States? Is it the fact that the former enjoy, compared with the latter, such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil, and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supposed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the northern States?

The argument of those who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of old ones, in effect avers that their particular views of government have no self-extending or self-sustaining power of their own, and will go nowhere unless forced by act of Congress. And if Congress do but pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion; if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them; if it be not strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point; if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new Territories of the United States.

Of course, these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were in prejudice, and disseminated in passion, are utterly destitute of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self-government.

While therefore, in general, the people of the northern States have never at any time arrogated for the federal government the power to interfere directly with the domestic condition of persons in the southern States, but, on the contrary, have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplated means of revolutionary change of the government, and with acceptance of the necessary consequences—a civil and servile war—yet many citizens have suffered themselves to be drawn into one evanescent political issue of agitation after another, appertaining to the same set of opinions, and which subsided as rapidly as they arose when it came to be seen, as it uniformly did, that they were incompatible with the compacts of the constitution and the existence of the Union. Thus, when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law imposed upon Congress the duty of passing a new one, the country was invited by agitators to enter into party organization for its repeal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason of the impracticability of its object. So when the statute restriction upon the institutions of new States by a geographical line had been repealed, the country was urged to demand its restoration, and that project also died almost with its birth. Then followed the cry of alarm from the North against imputed southern encroachments; which cry sprang in reality from the spirit of revolutionary attack on the domestic institutions of the South, and, after a troubled existence of a few months, has been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic people.

Of this last agitation, one lamentable feature was, that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the people of the Territory of Kansas. That was made the battle-field, not so much of opposing factions or interests within itself, as of the conflicting passions of the whole people of the United States. Revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention, deliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress which enacted the law for the organization of the Territory. And when propagandist colonization of Kansas had thus been undertaken in one section of the Union for the systematic promotion of its peculiar views of policy, there ensued, as a matter of course, a counteraction with opposite views in other sections of the Union.

In consequence of these and other incidents many acts of disorder, it is undeniable, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption, rather than the permanent suspension, of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the Territory were undertaken, both in the North and the South, and entered it on its northern border by the way of Iowa, as well as on the eastern by way of Missouri; and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties in that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for purposes of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified, partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts. Thus the Territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence.

Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Executive. But incidents of actual violence or of organized obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as were available and as the circumstances required; and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of the Union. The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the Territory to erect a revolutionary government, though sedulously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active agents of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, have been prevented from entering or compelled to leave it. Predatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine under cover of the existing political disturbances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well-disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory.

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the United States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude. On this occasion of imperative necessity it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration that, through the wisdom and energy of the present executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness, and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquillity has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquillity in that Territory furnishes the means of observing calmly and appreciating at their just value the events which have occurred there, and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the subject.

We perceive that controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress, could have prevented it.

It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion or the pretext of an agitation which was inherent in the nature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government. It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions, the imprescriptible right of equality of the several States.

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions have been the great impediments to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas. The assumption, that because, in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territories had been subject, therefore disorders occurred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradicted by the fact that none have occurred in the former. Those disorders were not the consequence in Kansas of the freedom of self-government conceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such interference, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to process of law, has been repelled or suppressed by all the means which the constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive.

In those parts of the United States where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas, but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power. All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular election. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence, or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights; and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the United States has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality, in the Territories any more than in the States. If he had such power, the government might be republican in form, but it would be a monarchy in fact; and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas he would have been justly subject to the charge of usurpation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional incidents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self-constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy unwise legislation by resort to revolution is totally out of place, inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Teraitory, or Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute-book violative of the provisions of the constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the Territory.

Full information in relation to recent events in this Territory will be found in the documents communicated herewith from the Departments of State and War.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for particular information concerning the financial condition of the government, and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treasury Department.

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than sixty-four million dollars, and from all sources, seventy-three million nine hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars; which, with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855, made the total resources of the year amount to ninety-two million eight hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars. The expenditures, including three million dollars in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding sums paid on account of the public debt, amounted to sixty million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and one dollars; and, including the latter, to seventy-two million nine hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars, the payment on this account having amounted to twelve million seven hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was sixty-nine million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars.—There was a subsequent increase of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the debt of Texas—making a total of seventy-one million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Of this, the sum of forty-five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars, including premium, has been discharged, reducing the debt to thirty million nine hundred and sixty-three thousand nine hundred and nine dollars; all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, but, being not yet due, and only redeemable at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the government.

On examining the expenditures of the last five years, it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on account of the public debt, and ten million dollars paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but about forty-eight million dollars. It is believed that, under an economical administration of the government, the average expenditure for the ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, unless extraordinary occasion for its increase should occur. The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for lands and augmented receipts, probably, from that source. These considerations will justify a reduction of the revenue from customs, so as not to exceed forty-eight or fifty million dollars. I think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the manner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to industrial enterprise and the public prosperity, as well as the dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxation be made to rest as equally as possible upon all classes, and all sections and interests of the country.

I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the revision of the revenue laws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the business of that department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction of official books or papers from the files of the government, and requiring all such books and papers, and all other public property, to be turned over by the outgoing officer to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposite all public money in the vaults of the treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently accessible; and a law to extend existing penal provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by deposite or otherwise, and who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the treasury. I invite your attention anew to each of these objects.

The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters that it can scarcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed, and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations, greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed. Extensive combinations among the hostile Indians of the Territories of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly-formed settlements of that remote portion of the country. From recent information, we are permitted to hope that the energetic and successful operations conducted there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those Territories an opportunity to make steady progress in the development of their agricultural and mineral resources.

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper but necessary.

I have, in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armament. For details of these and other subjects relating to the army, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The condition of the navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as possible in all the elements of strength; that it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordnance, and in the capacity of its ships. In all these various qualities the navy has made great progress within the last few years. The execution of the law of Congress of February 28, 1855, "to promote the efficiency of the navy," has been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting discipline among the men is found convenient and salutary. The system of granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment,

and permitting them to re-enlist after a leave of absence of a few months, without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence. The apprentice system recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three-years cruise in our national vessels, and will return well-trained seamen. In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service I commend to your favorable action.

The new frigates ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security.

I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of his department extends, of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to nine million two hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight acres; for which has been received the sum of eight million eight hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars. During the same period there have been located, with military scrip and land warrants, and for other purposes, thirty million one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate of thirty-nine million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eight acres. On the 30th of September last, surveys had been made of sixteen million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine acres, a large proportion of which is ready for market.

The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaus of the department—to the pension system, to the colonization of Indian tribes, and to the recommendations in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia—are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department of the government. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year were ten million four hundred and seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and its gross receipts seven million six hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and one dollars—making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million seven hundred and eight seven thousand and forty-six dollars. The deficiency of this department is thus seven hundred and forty-four thousand dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed postmasters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854. The mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to seven thousand nine hundred and eight miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependant to some extent upon the treasury for support. The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress. I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy—one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America—threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment.

The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure, for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the Isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain to dominion or control over territories, in or near two of the routes, these of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations. Occasion of controversy on this point has been removed by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 5th of June, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than twenty-two million dollars, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly seven million dollars; and the imports therefrom during the same period amounted to more than twenty-one million—an increase of six million upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above-mentioned treaty.

Provision was made in the first article of that treaty for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and the British provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty.

The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the commencement of my administration to relieve our trade to the Baltic from the exaction of Sound dues by Denmark have not yet been attended with success. Other governments have also sought to obtain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be concluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States. This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargoes belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficulties have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending ones.

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations two principles for the security of neutral commerce: one, that the neutral flag should cover enemies' goods, except articles contraband of war; and the other, that neutral property on board merchant vessels of belligerents should be exempt from condemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrals, though not always admitted by belligerents. One of the parties to the war—Russia—as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other principal belligerents, Great Britain and France, having consented to observe them for the present occasion, a favorable opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and America.

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the States of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the representatives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, nearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: "Privateering is and remains abolished," and "blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declaration thus composed of four points, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except Great Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two additional propositions—that in relation to blockades—there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris—"that privateering is and remains abolished"—I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the conference of Paris any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent State, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true that, if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased effectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the conference of Paris, is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the relinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of essential importance to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers.—Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers.

I have expressed a readiness on the part of this government to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that the one relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended—the immunity of private property on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that "privateering is and remains abolished" the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime States. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply.

Several of the governments, regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definitive action upon it only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satisfaction of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modification, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers; and that assurances of a similar purport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French.

The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essential to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law.

My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the communications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France.

The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies, and now independent members of the great family of nations. But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to embarrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress.

Unfortunately it is against the republic of Mexico, with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and, although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld, others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our citizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two republics.

The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year rendered it important that this government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thoroughfares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers in passing between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing power in that State should be regarded as a responsible government; and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the political affairs of Nicaragua underwent a unfavorable change, and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending parties have been recently sent to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government *de facto*; and, awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either.

Questions of the most serious nature are pending between the United States and the republic of New Granada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since, to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports, but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being contrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Panama Railroad company, and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada, by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visiting her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton; and, although the law has not been put in force, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time, be acted on by the government of that republic.

The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law during the last year which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly two million dollars annually, in addition to the large sum payable by contract to the Panama Railroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the United States.

The imposition of it, however, would obviously contravene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the [illegible] the contract of that [illegible] with the Panama Railroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last; but the local authorities on the isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructions on the subject from the government of the republic. I am not yet advised of the determination of that government. If a measure so extraordinary in its character, and so clearly contrary to treaty stipulations, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be persisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to resist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the republic of New Granada. On the fifteenth day of April last a riotous assemblage of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent and outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad company, and the passengers and other persons in or near the same, involving the death of several citizens of the United States, the pillage of many others, and the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company. I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete responsibility for what occurred attaches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded of that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the families of citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property passing over it, requires consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating further outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken either by the State of Panama or by the general government of New Granada.

Under the guarantees of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several million dollars, constructed a railroad across the isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multitudes of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing—to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages involved, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the danger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them safe passage across the isthmus. And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to withdraw the naval force now in those ports until, by the spontaneous action of the republic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of interoceanic communication, so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted, by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the occasion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratulations in view of the peace, greatness, and felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and the integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad; that its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea, and the plough of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment, from the bosom of our western wilds, and that the courageous energy of our people is making of these U. States the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations can harden into manhood.—Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived and the courage which achieved independence by the circumstances which surrounded them, and they were thus made capable of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies, which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the national power. We have at length reached that stage of our country's career in which the dangers to be encountered, and the exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength. In foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest of the empires of Europe. In domestic relations we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests, and the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the United States.

I shall prepare to surrender the executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to the good Providence which, during the period of my administration, has vouchsafed to carry the country thro' many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and which enables me to contemplate [illegible] spectacle of [illegible] the amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other governments, and the establishment of constitutional order and tranquility throughout the Union. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1856.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Dec. 5.—Flour—Howard st $6,50 Family $8.25a8,50.

Wheat—White at 155 cts; Red 150.

Corn—White at 62; Yellow 57.

NORFOLK MARKETS.

Dec. 5.—Corn—Sales of white at 62½, and mixed at 62. We quote yellow at 65.

Wheat—In fair demand at 150 for white, and 140 for Red.

Flour—Superfine $7¼; Extra $8; Family $9a$10.

Pcas—140a150.

Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec'r. 9, 1856.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We surrender our editorial space, to-day, to the publication of President Pierce's fourth Annual Message to the two Houses of Congress—and we feel confident that our readers will heartily commend us for so doing.

The Message is a document worthy the chief executive magistrate of a great nation, and reflects credit upon its author and upon the nation over which he presides. It is the production of an honest patriot and an accomplished statesman. It has elevated FRANKLIN PIERCE to even a higher niche in the temple of fame; and the future historian will write his administration down as one of the most brilliant and successful that ever adorned our national annals. While bigotted partisans may hurl the impotent shafts of their petty malice and hatred at his great name, a grateful PEOPLE will rise up and call him blessed.

But we are constrained to forego comments upon the Message to-day. It will speak for itself. Its statements of facts are overwhelming arguments; and we commend it for its dignified and elevated tone—its broad national and conservative views—its thorough patriotism, and its statesmanlike grasp of all the great interests of the country.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are indebted to U. S. Senator Biggs for Vol. 2d of the mechanical branch of the Patent Office Report for 1855.

We are also indebted to Hon. R. T. Paine for a copy of the Congressional Globe containing the President's Message.

Our Delegate in the House of Commons will please accept our thanks for a pamphlet copy of Gov. Bragg's message to the General Assembly of North Carolina.

AMBROTYPES.

We are requested to state that Messrs. Hape & Kuhn, artists, of Baltimore, have taken the room over the store of Frank Vaughan & Co., where they are now prepared to serve the public with that new and popular style of picture known as the Ambrotype. Call and see them.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE MORMONS.

The following compound of blasphemy, hypocrisy and impudence, called "preaching," has appeared in a number of papers and is attributed to Brigham Young, the Mormon leader. From its resemblance to other productions from the same source, there seems to be no reason to doubt its authenticity:

* * * It is frequently happening that women say they are unhappy. Men will say, "My wife, though a most excellent woman, has not seen a happy day since I took my second wife;" "no, not a happy day for a year," says one; and another has not seen a happy day for five years. It is said that women are tied down and abused; that they are misused and have not the liberty they ought to have; that many of them are wading through a perfect flood of tears, because of the conduct of some men, together with their own folly.

I wish my own women to understand that what I am going to say is for them as well as others, and I want those who are here to tell their sisters, yes, all the women of this community, and then write it back to the States, and do as you please with it. I am going to give you from this time to the 6th day of October next for reflection; that you may determine whether you wish to stay with your husbands or not, and then I am going to set every woman at liberty, and say to them. "Now, go your way, my women with the rest;" go your way.—And my wives have got to do one of two things, either round up their shoulders to endure the afflictions of this world and live for their religion, or they may leave, for I will not have them about me. I will go into heaven alone rather than have scratching and fighting around me. I will set all at liberty. "What, first wife, too?"—Yes, I will liberate you all.

I know what my women will say; they will say: "You can have as many women as you please, Brigham." But I want to go somewhere and do something to get rid of the whiners; I do not want them to receive a part of the truth and spurn the rest out of doors.

I wish my women, and brother Kimball's, and brother Grant's, to leave, and every woman in this Territory, or else say in their hearts that they will embrace the Gospel—the whole of it. Tell the gentiles that I will free every woman in this Territory at our next conference. 'What, the first wife, too?' 'Yes, there shall not be one held in bondage; all shall be set free. And then let the father be the head of the family, the master of his own household; and let him treat them as an angel would treat them; and let the wives and children say amen to what he says, and be subject to his dictates, instead of their dictating to the man—instead of their trying to govern him.

No doubt some are thinking, 'I wish brother Brigham would say, what would become of the children.' I will tell you what my feelings are; I will [illegible] let my wives take the children, and I have property enough to support them, and can educate them and then give them a good fortune, and I can take a fresh start.

I do not desire to keep a particle of my property, except enough to protect me from a state of nudity. And I would say, wives you are welcome to my children, only do not teach them iniquity; for, if you do, I will send an elder, or come myself, to teach them the gospel. You teach them life and salvation, or I will send elders to instruct them.

Let every man thus treat his wives, keeping raiment enough to clothe his body; and say to your wives, "take all that I have and be set at liberty; but if you stay with me you shall comply with the law of God, and that too without any murmuring and whining. You must fulfil the law of God in every respect, and round up your shoulders to walk up to the mark without any grunting."

Now recollect that two weeks from to-morrow I am going to set you at liberty. But the first wife will say, 'It is hard, for I have lived with my husband twenty years, or thirty, and have raised a family of children for him, and it is a great trial to me for him to have more women;' then I say it is time that you gave him up to other women who will bear children. If my wife had borne me all the children that she ever would bear, the celestial law would teach me to take young women that would have children.

Do you understand this? I have told you many times that there are multitudes of pure and holy spirits waiting to take tabernacles. Now what is our duty? To prepare tabernacles for them; to take a course that will not tend to drive those spirits into the families of the wicked, where they will be trained in wickedness, debauchery and every species of crime.—It is the duty of every righteous man and every woman to prepare tabernacles for all the spirits they can. Hence, if my women leave, I will go and search up others who will abide the celestial law, and let all I now have go where they please, though I will send the Gospel to them.

This is the reason why the doctrine of plurality of wives was revealed, that the noble spirits which are waiting for tabernacles might be brought forth.

If the men of the world were right, or if they were anywhere near right, there might not be the necessity which there now is. But they are wholly given up to idolatry, and to all manner of wickedness.

Do I think that my children will be damned? No, I do not, for I am going to fight the devil until I save them all; I have got my sword ready, and it is a two-edged one. I have not a fear about that, for I would almost be ashamed of my body if it would beget a child that would not abide the law of God, though I may have some unruly children.

I am going to ask you a good many things, and to begin with, I will ask you what is your prayer? Do you not ask for the righteous to increase, while the unrighteous shall decrease and dwindle away? Yes, that is the prayer of every person that prays at all. The Methodists pray for it, the Baptists pray for it, and the Church of England and all the reformers, the Shaking Quakers not excepted. And if the women belonging to this church will turn Shaking Quakers, I think their sorrows will soon be at an end.

Sisters I am not joking; I do not throw out my proposition to banter your feelings, to see whether you will leave your husbands, all or any of you. But I do know that there is no cessation to the everlasting whinings of many of the women in this Territory; I am satisfied that this is the case. And if the women will turn from the commandments of God, and continue to despise the order of Heaven, I will pray that the curse of the Almighty may be close to their heels, and that it may be following them all the day long. And those that enter into it and are faithful, I will promise them that they shall be queens in Heaven, and rulers to all eternity.

'But,' says one, 'I want to have my paradise now.' And, says another, 'I did think I should be in paradise if I was sealed to Br. Brigham, and I thought I should be happy when I became his wife, or Br Heber's. I loved you so much that I thought I was going to have a Heaven right off, right here on the spot.'

What a curious [illegible] it is, that we are prepared to enjoy [illegible] Heaven for you, is that which you are to [illegible] My heaven is here, (laying his hand upon his heart,) I carry it with me. When do I expect it in its perfection? When I come up in the resurrection; then I shall have it, and not till then.

But the women come and say, 'really, Br. John, and Br. William, I thought you were going to make a heaven for me,' and they get into trouble because a heaven is not made for them by the men, even though the agency is upon women as well as upon men. True there is a curse upon the women, that is not upon the men, namely, that 'her whole affections shall be toward her husband,' and what is the next? 'He shall rule over you.'

But how is it now? Your desire is to your husband, but you strive to rule over him, whereas the man should rule over you.

Some may ask whether that is the case with me; go to my house and live, and then you will learn that I am very kind, but know how to rule.

If I had only wise men to talk to there would be no necessity for my saying what I am going to say. Many and many an elder knows no better than to go home and abuse as good a woman as dwells upon this earth, because of what I have said this afternoon. Are you, who act in that way, fit to have a family? No, you are not, and never will be, until you get good common sense.

Then you can go to work and magnify your callings; and you can do the best you know how; and on that ground I will promise you salvation, but upon no other principle.

If I were talking to a people that understood themselves and the doctrines of the holy Gospel, there would be no necessity for saying this, because you would understand. But many have been (what shall I say? pardon me, brethren,) hen-pecked so much that they do not know the place of either man or woman; they abuse and rule a good woman with an iron hand. With them it is as Solomon said;—'Bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him.' You may talk to them about their duties, about what is required of them, and still they are fools, and will continue to be.

Prepare yourselves for two weeks from to-morrow; and I will tell you that if you now tarry with your husbands after I have set you free, you must bow down to it and submit yourselves to the celestial law. You may go where you please, after two weeks from to-morrow; but remember that I will not hear any more of this whining.

NOTICE.

I HAVE for sale several likely NEGROES—Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

If not previously disposed of, they will be sold at public sale at Elizabeth City, on the 1st day of January next.

dec. 9—4t THOS. GASKINS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Keeling Whitehurst dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WM. WOOD, Adm'r.

dec. 9, 1856 5tpd

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN ELIZABETH CITY!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING recently located in Elizabeth City, for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, solicits the patronage of the public. He will keep on hand a small stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. Shop on the water, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Gregory.

Dec. 9—1y. HENRY SCHL[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed in trust executed to me by B. Felton on the 7th day of June, 1855, duly registered in Gates county, for the purposes therein named, I shall sell at public auction, on the 2d day of January next, at the residence of Mrs. Priscilla Figg, in said county, 10 to 15 likely NEGROES—Men, Women, old Boy, &c. Also, the FARM on which Mrs. Figg resides, containing from 200 to 300 acres. Also, some House Furniture. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms—part cash.

dec. 9, 1856—tds W. [illegible]

'YOUNG AMERICA' CORN AND COB MILL.

MANUFACTURED BY

S. MARCH, Norfolk, Va.

THE above Mill, which so far surpasses others last season, has been improved and made stronger and better than ever before, and is in the field carrying everything before it. I annex a list of premiums it has received this season, over the 'Little Giant,' Magic Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others that come into competition with it:

First premium at the N. York State Fair,
First premium at the Ohio State Fair,
First premium at the Michigan State Fair,
First premium at the N. Carolina State Fair,
First premium at the Nashville Fair,
First premium at one County Fair,
First premium at ten County Fairs,
Trial of corn and cob mills at the North Carolina State Fair, October 1856.

The following table will show the [illegible] piped by each of the Mills on exhibition, grinding half bushel of corn and cobs:

Young America, 2 minutes and 10 seconds.
Little Giant, 4 " 55 "
Magic Mill, 6 " "
Sinclair & Co's Mill, two trials, average 6 minutes and 58 seconds.

Advantages of the Young America over all others: 1st, great strength and durability; 2d, simplicity, having [illegible] screw to graduate the quality of grinding, which renders it so simple that it may be used by any ordinary farm hand; 3d, it will grind ear corn, or corn and cob, in the same time, and the same quality, than any other mill in the same size; 4th, economy—that part of the mill which is most liable to wear, being on the outside, the main body of the machine, can be kept in repair when worn out, at the small cost of [illegible] in the Young America or Excelsior. We have sent the best, cheapest and most durable mill ever offered to the Farmer. This mill is of the same size and greater capacity than any other mill sold at the same price.

Price, including extra plates, $20.

I am also manufacturing Cart and Dray Wheels, Farm Wagons, Carts, Trucks, Ox Yokes, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, and Agricultural Implements generally, and am better prepared to furnish farmers and others cheaper than any other house in the city.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that it is to your interest to patronize home enterprize. I am unwilling to believe that the men in Virginia and North Carolina are willing to build up the North and impoverish the South.

I have also a Foundry connected with the factory, and solicit orders for Castings.

S. MARCH,

dec 9 Norfolk, Va.

$300 REWARD!

A REWARD of $300 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to my agents, DAVIS, CHARLES DAVIS, and [illegible] DAVIS, who escaped from jail in this county on last, the 25th November—or the same reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of either one of the above [illegible]

Sheriff of [illegible]

Eliz. City, Dec. 2d, 1856.

SELLING OFF CHEAP FOR CASH!

[illegible] DESIRING TO CHANGE [illegible] business, will sell from this date, my entire stock of

CHEAP GOODS,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Ship Chandlery, &c.

Any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business will do well to call on me, as I will sell my whole stock on reasonable terms.

B. C. [illegible]

All persons indebted to me by note or account will please settle by the 1st of January next, as after that time they will be put in the Sheriff's hands for collection.

dec 2

PAY YOUR DEBTS.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME by note or account will please come forward and settle the same by the first of January next, 1857, for I shall put the claims in the hands of an officer for collection. I shall be found at my old stand in Nixonton until the first of January, and then I shall put no more accounts in the hands of Wm. F. Kenton, but shall be pleased to count dollars and cents with all. I will give the highest cash price for all kinds of produce in the settlement of my [illegible]

I shall offer also on the 25th of December, the remaining portion of my stock of Goods, at **Public Auction**, being Thursday, after Christmas day.

JNO. H. KE[illegible]

Nixonton, Dec. 2, 1856—2w.

*** Native Sentinel copy 2m. and send bill to this office.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishing to close business offers at private sale two FARMS known as the "Sutton and [illegible] Farms,' on "Turkey Ridge" in [illegible] County, N. C.

For beauty and rich land both of these Farms equal if not surpass any in the [illegible] part of North Carolina. The part of [illegible] Farms under cultivation is very productive and desirable to the Farmer. An opportunity for purchasing land of *such extra quality* is seldom offered. The first tract contains about SIX HUNDRED ACRES, the second FIVE HUNDRED and over. Both of the said Farms can be converted into one if required. There are on them two good tenements and out buildings, and convenient to two Landings for shipping. It lies in a compact body, but can be easily divided into several tracts.

All persons wishing to examine the same are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. The undersigned will take pleasure in showing over and showing the land.

I will offer for sale upon liberal terms [illegible] provided such security as required be given.

W. A. MERR[illegible]

Woodville, Nov. 25, 1856.

$150 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD for one hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me, or the confinement in any Jail so I get them again, of my Negro man and boy, Charles and Primus.

Charles is low, small, and black; he has a scar on one corner of his mouth. I think it is on his left, [illegible] Turn; he is from 19 to 20 years of age.

Primus is tolerably well grown to be [illegible] is a light mulatto, has a bunchy head of hair, has a keen black eye; he is from 14 to 15 years of age. Charles left about the 1st or 2d and Primus about the 15th of August last. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor or employ said negroes under the penalty of the law.

W. A. MERR[illegible]

Perquimans Co., N. C., Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of S. W. Ferebee, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

C. C. WILLIAMS, Ex'r.

nov. 4, 1856—8t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
RALEIGH, Nov. 3d, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the nett income said Fund for the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to persons entitled to the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portion out of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State as now required by law.

The Board respectfully call the attention of the Justices of the several Counties, from the shares which deductions are made for pupils at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to the law requiring them to levy a tax for the support of their said pupils, and that they are liable to indictment for not doing so. (See Revised Code, chapter 6, section 12.)

THOS. BRAGG, *Pres. Ex Officio of the Literary Board.*

PLESKY COWPER, *Secretary to the Board.*

Counties.	Fed Pop	Spring Dist.	Fall Dist.	Total Dist.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb		Balance.
[illegible]n e	10,166	$ 1 219 92	$ 1,219 92	$2,439 84	Peter L. Ray		
[illegible]xander	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	Wm. Keek,	$225 00	
[illegible]on	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	Barbara J. Whitsett		$ 994 92
[illegible]e	8 589	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	Wm. Covington	75 00	1.215 72
[illegible]fort	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	David Latham	75 00	1.330 92
[illegible]on	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52			
[illegible]on	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76	David Watson	75 00	887 88
[illegible]swick	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24			
[illegible]combe	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12	Moses Fisher		
[illegible]e	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56	Leak Fisher	225 00	815 83
[illegible]e	8 674	1.040 88	1,040 88	2.081 76	Catharine Fisher		
[illegible]arus	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64			
[illegible]ell	5,174	620 88	620 88	1.241 76	Thomas Berry	75 00	545 88
[illegible]on	6,208	744 96	744 96	1.489 92	Sarah Bushall	75 00	669 96
[illegible]ell	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2.918 64			
[illegible]ta	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16			
[illegible]ham	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20			
[illegible]oke	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72			
[illegible]an	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48			
[illegible]ell	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28			
[illegible]ntsville	5,308	635 96	636 96	1,273 92			
[illegible]ellus	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2 958 96			
[illegible]ren	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4.253 52	Lazarus Crow	150 00	1.976 76
[illegible]mberland	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68	Jesse Holder		
[illegible]rson	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3.389 52			
[illegible]rson	6,998	839 76	839 76	1.679 52			
[illegible]lin	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2.666 64	Perlina Shelton	150 00	1 502 40
[illegible]mble	13,776	1,652 40	1,652 40	3.304 80	Margaret Perry		
[illegible]ell	10,625	1,275 74	1,275 74	2.550 48	Caroline Pratt	75 00	1.200 74
[illegible]on	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2.282 40			
[illegible]on	7,228	867 36	867 36	1.734 72	John Massey	150 00	717 36
[illegible]ell	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72	Robert Wyles		
[illegible]rville	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72			
[illegible]on	5,220	638 52	638 52	1,277 04			
[illegible]rd	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4.435 20	William Berry	150 00	2.067 60
[illegible]on	13,007	1.560 84	1,560 84	3.121 68	Emily Hyatt		
					Mary Burt	75 00	1.485 84
[illegible]on	6,907	828 84	828 84	1.657 68			
[illegible]son	6,883	825 96	825 96	1.651 92			
[illegible]ell	6,656	798 72	798 72	1.597 44			
[illegible]ell	6,585	790 20	790 20	1.580 40	Jane O'Neal	75 00	715 20
[illegible]on	13.062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3.134 88			
[illegible]on	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2.846 64			
[illegible]ell	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40			
[illegible]ell	6,182	741 84	741 84	1.483 68	E. Gurganus	75 00	666 84
[illegible]ell	6,924	830 88	830 88	1.661 76			
[illegible]ell	5,741	688 92	688 92	1.377 84			
[illegible]ell	6,169	740 28	740 28	1.480 56			
[illegible]ell	6,901	835 32	835 32	1.670 64			
[illegible]ell	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2.813 76			
[illegible]ell	6,196	739 56	739 56	1.479 12			
[illegible]ell	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2.052 52	A. R. Shield	150 00	876 26
[illegible]ell	9,031	1,084 08	1,084 08	2.168 16	Charles Shield		
[illegible]ell	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3.416 64	William Tilley	225 00	1.483 32
[illegible]mpt'n	10,631	1,287 72	1,287 72	2.575 44	Chas. B. Morris		
[illegible]ell	7,040	844 80	844 80	1.689 60	Julia Capps		
[illegible]ell	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3.589 68			
[illegible]ell	7,708	924 96	924 96	1.849 92			
[illegible]anus	6,030	723 60	723 60	1.447 20	Penelope Pendleton	75 00	849 96
[illegible]ell	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2.118 00			
[illegible]ell	10,715	1,289 40	1,289 40	2.578 80			
[illegible]ell	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3.642 24	A. A. Craven	75 00	1.746 12
[illegible]ell	7,936	952 32	952 32	1.904 64			
[illegible]ell	11,480	1,329 60	1,329 60	2.659 20			
[illegible]ell	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2.967 12			
[illegible]ell	12,320	1,479 48	1,479 48	2.959 96			
[illegible]ell	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2.973 12			
[illegible]ell	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2.954 64			
[illegible]ell	6,348	761 76	761 76	1.523 52			
[illegible]ell	8,49[illegible]	1,018 80	1,018 80	2.037 60			
[illegible]ell	17,613	2 117 16	2 117 16	4 234 32	Larkin Snow	75 00	2.042 16
[illegible]ell	4,452	534 24	534 24	1.068 48			
[illegible]ell	11[illegible]8	1,110 96	1,110 96	2.221 92			
[illegible]ell	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5.069 52	Cornelia Saunders		
[illegible]ell	10,306	1,243 92	1,243 92	2.487 84	Narcissa Dupree	150 00	2.384 76
[illegible]ell	4,[illegible]73	573 60	573 60	1.147 20	Julia Simpson	75 00	1.168 92
[illegible]ell	[illegible]03	4[illegible]1 76	4[illegible]1 76	803 52			
[illegible]ell	1,377 36	1,377 36	1,377 36	2.754 72			
[illegible]ell	1,352 04	1,352 04	1,352 04	2.704 08			
[illegible]ell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
[illegible]ell	[illegible]	968 16	968 16	1 937 32			
[illegible]ell	[illegible]	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 08			

STILL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, &c.

The subscriber offers for sale, at his Depot, No. 12, Water Street,

American, English and Swedes Iron from 12 inches wide and from ¼ to 4 inch-ed and square.

Oval and half Oval and half round.

Hoops, Screws and Bands.

American and Eng. Blister, German, &c.

Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, hand Sledge Hammers, Borax, Cast Back and Irons, Files, Rasps, Axes, Hatchets, Hoes, Grubbing, Hilling and Weeding Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, &c.

Cut Nails, assorted sizes.

Wrought Spikes from 3 to 10 inches.

Chains, Whiffle Trees, Ox Chains, Ox Yoke Irons, Bows and Pins.

PLOWS.

One, two, three and four horses, embracing the largest variety, and greatest assortment in the South. 50 tons Plow Castings, em-bracing Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares with a very large stock of the following Harrows, Cultivators, Drills, Corn Shel-lers, Corn Cutters, Hominy Mills, Corn and Cobb Crushers, Corn Planters, Seed Sowers, Hay & Wheat Thrashers, Horse Powers, Field Rollers, Lime and Guano Spreaders, Carts, Drays, Wheel and Garden Barrows, and Wagon Boxes, Horse Rakes, and every other implement that can be found in the best conducted Farm.

Horse Powers, Harrows, Cultivators, Drills, Plows, and all other reliable goods send Farmers to have them filled—promptly, and at low prices, to

S. MARCH.

AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST RECEIVED a full stock of the above in Plain White, all widths, at the lowest prices

Also, a full Strip'd Carpets and Figured Star do

Rugs and Door Mats in every variety.

Oil Cloth, Floor Oil Cloths, Table do., Druggest Nor. Call and see before purchasing.—And many others can be found at the Bee

JAMES SMITH.

No. 33 Main street Norfolk.

MACON HOUSE,

Corner of North and Middle Streets,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

R. F. CORBETT, Proprietor.

—:o:—

Pleasantly located, the nearest Hotel to Railroad Depot and landing of all Steam-boats, where only seats can be secured in Elizabeth City Stage.

jy 16, 1856—3m.

FROM FRANCE.

The largest assortment of Counterpanes, most of entirely new patterns, which are sold cheap. Prices running from 75c to $10. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAMES SMITH,

33 Main street Norfolk.

RAILS!

FOR SALE, 15,000 Juniper Rails, on North River, Camden County, the Dismal Island. Price $33 per thou-sand. Apply to

E. SIMMONS, or

JAMES BRABLE,

Brick C. H., April 8, 1856.

BUFFALO ROBES.

A FULL AND FRESH SUPPLY OF AL sizes and qualities, sold very low at No. 7 Fashion.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter

No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk.

LARGE SALE OF HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, HOGS, &c.

WILL BE SOLD, at the farm of the late Col. J. B. Lindsey, near Shingle Landing, in Currituck county, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of December next, all the Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Fodder, Farming Utensils, and Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the estate of the said J. B. Lindsey, dec'd. The Mules are as fine as any in the country, and the Hogs (a large lot) are fattened ready for killing.

Terms accommodating, and will be made known at sale.

A. H. LINDSEY,
nov 25, 1856—td Administrator.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

A LARGE stock of Dry Goods, Groceries Provisions, Crockery, Wood, Tin and Hol-low Ware, &c., wholesale and retail.

Produce bought and sold.

T. GASKINS,

County Wharf, near the Market House.

E. City, Nov. 18—tf

PRICES PUT DOWN.—The Bee's are going to sell CLOAKS and SHAWLS at 50 per cent less than any house in VIRGINIA.

All who want to get a Cloak or Shawl, can save 50 per cent by calling at the

BEE HIVE,

nov 25 33 Main Street, Norfolk Va.

The Coronation Cloak.

SO NAMED IN HONOR OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY,

THE EMPRESS OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

DESIGNED and manufactured by MADAME LOUISA FRENEAU, of Paris.

Also the Mosque Cloak, and all the newest styles from Paris

TOGETHER WITH

A most beautiful assortment of Rich Stella Shawls at $8, worth $12; some at $5, worth $10, &c.

Call at the Bee Hive, 33 Main st

Nov. 4th. JAS. SMITH.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE
AT THE WATER.

THE subscriber has just opened at the store lately occupied by W. B. Burgess, esq., on water street, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of every description.

Also, a large lot of Silk and Wool HATS, BUFFALO ROBES, TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS and UMBRELLAS. The public are invited to call and examine his stock.

T. D. KNOX,

Oct. 21, 1856.

A FEW MORE LEFT of those splendid Linens, soft finish, cheapest ever seen in Norfolk. Call soon, as they are going off rapidly

The "Bee Hive" is the place.

ap 17 JAS SMITH Main street.

RAGS, &C.

THE SUBSCRIBER will give the highest cash prices for rags and old metals of every description.

PETER DILWORTH, Wide Water st.

Next to Ferguson & Wilkinson's Auc. store.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27, 1855.

SURVEYING.—The undersigned offers his services to the citizens of Pasquotank county and the public in general, as SURVEYOR. His charges will be moderate, and all surveys will be accompanied with a plot. He may be found in Nixonton, or when absent, orders can be left with R. F. Overman or Wm. F. Keaton.

WM. A. MULLEN.

Nixonton, Oct. 28, 1856—10t.

CHOWAN COLLEGE.

A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTees is requested Dec. 17th, 1856. Business of importance demands the attention of the Board.

A full attendance is therefore desired.

J. A. DELKE,
Sec. B'd Trustees.

Reynoldson, N. C., Dec. 2, 1856.

TREMENDOUS SALE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE

"BEE HIVE,"

WILL BE SOLD AT

COST,

FROM THIS DATE,

NOVEMBER 24th.

The subscriber inteading to make some changes in his business and the sale of his now large and well assorted stock being necessary, to make the arrangements required, therefore the sale is POSITIVE, and any person wishing to purchase Dry Goods, will find this the best opportunity ever offered.

We will mention a few of the leadiug goods, viz:

SILKS, SILKS.

A lot of Plaid 1 yard wide, which we have been selling for $2 per yd., will be sold at $1,-62½ Heavy Plaids and rich for $1. One lot do., of seven different colors at 70 cents. Black Striped and Satin Plaid. Plain Black of all kinds, and in fact everything in the way of a silk, with all the very latest styles.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

Suffice it to say, that every thing to be found in the line of these goods are on hand of our own make, and bargains bound to be obtained.

Rich Velvet Cloaks in points and all shapes.

Stella Crape, Long Plaid, Cashmere Shawls in every quality and bought at a sacrifice.

DRESS GOODS.

Merino Plaids all wool, double width at 31½, 50, 62½ and 75. French Merinoes of all colors, English, &c., plaid and figured; Cotton and Wool Plaids of splendid styles.

FLANNELS.

Red, white, yellow, blue and fancy sack Flannels; Canton Flannels of all kinds and colors.

Cassimeres of all kinds: Prints of all kinds.

HOSIERY AMD GLOVES.

All sorts of Merino, Cotton, Kid, &c., of various colors.

LINEN GOODS.

The assortment is large, and very complete, Damasks by the yard, Table Cloths of every kind. Families can supply themseives now, at 30 per cent discount. Sheetings 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4.

EMBROIDERIES.

This stock alone, is worth the undivided attention of all. Never before has this department been so well supplied. Sets of the most elegant in Crape, Swiss, Cambric, Nainesook, Mull, and Linen of every kind, from 50c, to the finest imported. Collars of every kind and quality. Sleeves, Bands, Edging and Inserting, Thread Laces, Robbin, &c.

GENTS GURNSEYS.

There is a large Stock of these Goods on hand, and every one can supply themselves at a great saving. The list is too large, come and see, and seeing is believing, this sale is POSITIVE.

N. B.—The above stock has not been bought in the usual way, or at regular prices. The goods all have been bought at great sacrifices, and this will make the advantage double.

Call early, when the assortment is good at the "BEE HIVE."

JAMES SMITH,

33 Main Street,
dec 2—tlst jan Norfolk, Va.

CARPET, OIL-CLOTH,

CURTAIN AND PAPER-HANGING

WARE-ROOMS,

NO. 25, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the public, to his large and handsome assortment of

VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
THREE PLY,
INGRAIN AND
COMMON CARPETS,
RUGGETS,
RUGS,
DOOR MATS, &c.,
FURNITURE AND
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

—ALSO—

Satin De Lainer, Worsted, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Col'd. Velvet and Common Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Loops, &c.

All of which, together with a complete assortment of Gilts, Velvet, Satin and Common Papers, Borders, Fire Screens and Curtain Papers, he offers at the lowest prices.

WM. A. WALTERS,
Upholsterer and Paper Hanger,
dec 2 No. 26, Main street.

P. S.—Persons living out of the city, can have their Carpets cut and made to fit, by furnishing us with a plat of their rooms. W. A. W.

To O'Brian, Graphlin & Henson; Gilpin, Baily & Canby; E. M. Bosley; Noah Walker & Co.; Wisenfield, Bro. & Co.; Rice & Norris; E. B. Long & Co.; McDougal & Clark; Conrad & Bro.; Armstrong, Cator & Co.; Carey & Hone; Serring & Bro.; Butt & Ricketts; Samuel White; J. W. Middleton & Co.; Wells & Miller; James Whiting; Canby & Hatch, Benton & Bro.; Reid & Nash; W. W. Hall; John Sanderson; Seth March; Hardy & Bro.; Allen, Rose & Capps; J. I. Bloodgood & Co.; C. W. Grandy; Israel Vesal; R. Hibbert.

I am now confined in the common jail of Tyrrell County, North Carolina, for debt, having been surrendered by my bail after judgment, in the case of Thomas Davenport vs. S. S. Simmons & al, and in another case. You as non resident creditors are hereby notified that at Columbia, in the said county of Tyrrell at the Court House, on the 9th day of December 1856, I shall apply to be discharged as an insolvent debtor.

nov 25 S. S. SIMMONS.

BETHEL FARM FOR SALE!—WILL be sold on the 1st day of January 1857 before the Court house door in the town of Hertford, that Valuable tract of Land known as the "Bethel Farm" situated immediately on "Indian Creek" Perquimans County six miles from Hertford and nine miles from Edenton, formerly owned by Thos. B. Long deceased, "Containing one Hundred and Twenty acres more or less" about 120 thousand cleared well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton and Potatoes. There is on said Farm one good two story Dwelling, Barns, Stables, Gin House, and all necessary out houses, &c. Also one excellent "Water Mill," two Grist and Saw Mills, all of which are in tolerable repair. There is also a good Store and Ware-house within two hundred yards of a Landing at which place there can be as many goods sold as at any other Country Stand in the county.

Also the "Bunch Tract" containing by estimation, Ten Acres more or less, adjoining the above.

And at the same time and place, one desirable building hill at Nag's Head, on the Sound side of the Hotel. Also all the Negroes belonging to said deceased.

Terms made accommodating as possible.

WM. FELTON, Adm'r.

Nov. 25, 1856.—4t.

MILLINERY, &C,

At Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C.

THE Subscriber has just received from the North a superb stock of Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons, &c., to which she invites the attention of the ladies of this and the adjoining counties. Her prices are moderate—at least one-half less than the usual profits—and her goods cannot be surpassed in the District. She is desirous to close out her Spring Fashions as early as possible, and therefore offers great bargains. Call early and examine for yourselves.

MRS. E SIKES.

WOODVILLE, May 1 [illegible]

VALUABLE FARM, SWAMP LAND, &c., FOR SALE.

By virtue of the Will of Isaiah Cherry, deceased, I offer for sale the following property, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND in Norfolk Co., near the village of Deep Creek, containing 400 acres—200 of which are cleared and under successful cultivation, the remainder heavily wooded. The portion which is cleared will yield from 900 to 1000 barrels of Corn annually. The cleared Land is well enclosed with a juniper fence, ditched, and is convenient to market, being within a quarter of a mile of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and eight miles from the city of Norfolk. The improvements consist of a Dwelling for an Overseer, Quarter Kitchens, a large and convenient Barn, Stables, and other necessary Out-houses, all in good order.

ALSO,

The FAMILY RESIDENCE at Deep Creek. The House is one of the best and most convenient in the County—has a twelve foot passage and ten rooms, beside the basement, and built of the best material and well finished; on the Lot is a Kitchen, Smoke House, large Barn, Stables, Carriage House, &c. This would be a desirable and convenient residence for any gentleman who might buy the Farm.

ALSO,

About 4 or 5,000 Acres of Dismal Swamp, lying on the West side of the Canal, about six miles from Deep Creek. There is a ditch cut through the centre of the Tract, which makes it very convenient for lightering and carting lumber. There is a quantity of Juniper timber upon it.

ALSO—The large and conveniently arranged Store House in the village, together with three or four other small Houses and Lots, and an undivided interest in a lot of Land owned jointly by John R. White.

Should the above Property not be sold privately before the 15th day of December next, it will then be offered at Public Sale at Deep Creek, together with the Household and Kitchen Furniture, 4 or 500,000 Shingles, 2 Lighters, 3 or 400 barrels of Corn, 5 Mules, 2 Horses, about 25 head of Cattle, a family Carriage, and Harness, Buggy, Carts, and Farming Utensils.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at Portsmouth. Mr. Napoleon S. Cherry, at Deep Creek, will take pleasure in showing the Real Estate.

ARTHUR R. SMITH,
nov 11—tf: Executor.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE NEAR EDENTON, N. C.

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 18th of December next that well known and desirable Tract of Land known as "*Strawberry Hill*," situated about one-fourth of a mile from the town of Edenton, and containing one hundred and seventy-four acres. On the premises is a commodious Dwelling in tolerably good repair, and all necessary Out-houses, consisting of a Barn, Smoke-house, Stables, Negro Houses, Carriage House, &c. The water on this land is very good, and there is also a fine young Orchard of *Fruit Trees*, recently set out, and in a thriving condition. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to view the premises. The terms will be made easy and accommodating. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Peas, Potatoes, &c., &c.

ALSO, on the same day and on the said premises, I shall offer at public sale the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn and Fodder, one Mule, some Hogs, &c., &c.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. MARDRE.

Nov. 18, 1856—3t

Chowan Female Collegiate Institute,

MURFREESBORO, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will re-commence on the first Wednesday in October next, under the direction of the following board of Officers:

REV. W. HOOPER, LL. D., President,
Mental and Moral Philosophy and Belles Letters.
REV. A. MCDOWELL, A. M.,
Mathematics and Natural Science.
MRS. MARY H. MCDOWELL,
Academic Department and Higher English.
MISS L. R. MORSE,
French and Latin Languages.
MR. OTTO SPEAR,
Music and Languages.
MISS SUSAN J BAKER,
Piano.
MISS ELLA ANDERSON,
Piano, Guitar.
MRS. ANNIE PUCKRIDGE,
Drawing and Painting.
MR. B. A. SPIERS & LADY,
Domestic Department.
MRS. ELIZABETH FLETCHER,
Matron and Nurse.

Catalogues, containing full information, will be sent to any person on application to B. A. Spiers, Esq., during the vacation, and after the commencement to the President.

Murfreesboro,' Nov. 11th, 1856.

STILL LOWER!

MECHANICS' HOTEL.

THE Subscriber announces to public that he has taken the spacious house formery kept by Elihu Williams, dec'd, and opened it for the accommodation of the public. He is now prepared to accommodate from twenty to twenty-five boarders comfortably. His table shall at all times be supplied with the best the market will afford, and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

TERMS:

Board, per day	75
" " week,	3,00
" " month,	12,00

S. S. DAVIS, Proprietor.

Jan. 29—1y

VALUABLE LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

I offer for sale upon *liberal terms of credit*, the following valuable Plantations and tracts of Woodland, situated in the Counties of Norfolk and Princess Anne, within ten miles of the City of Norfolk, all of which are easily accessible by land or water.

1st The rich and highly cultivated Farm near Deep Creek in Norfolk County, on which Dr. James H. Williams now resides, formerly owned by John Cary Weston, Esq., containing about Two Thousand Acres, of which Five Hundred are cleared and the residue covered with the finest Wood. All the improvements are excellent, and the location is as pleasant and healthy as any in lower Virginia.

2d. A Tract of land, containing 900 Acres adjoining the above, covered with Pine, Oak, Maple and Ship Timber, within a short distance of a good Landing.

3d. The splendid estate in the County of Princess Anne, near the Bay Shore, formerly owned by Wm. W. Lamb, Esq., containing Four Hundred Acres.

The situation of this Farm is very beautiful, commanding a view of Chesapeake Bay, and the building improvements are unsurpassed by any in the country.

CHARLES SHARP, Attorney,
aug 5 For JAMES H. WILLIAMS.

CHOWAN COLLEGE.

THE 3rd session of this institution will open Sptember 8th, 1856.

Board of Instruction:

JAMES A. DELKE, principal.
GEORGE T. MORGAN, 1st Assistant.
CHARLES C. RAWLS, 2d Assistant.

Terms per Session of 20 weeks:

Tuition in Primary Department,	$10,00
" Academic "	16,00
" Collegiate "	20,00
Contingent fee,	1,00
Board per session,	50,00

Q. H. TROTMAN, Pres. B'd Trustees.
J. A. DELKE, Sec. pro tem;
Reynoldson, N. C.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DANIEL STIRN. AUGUST STIRN

STIRN BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 109, *Camden street,*

opposite the B. & O. R. R. Depot, Baltimore, Md.

Refer to J. C. Ehringhaus, George A. Williams, Esqrs., and Mr. Saratorious.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. 1yp

N. B. WILROY,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.

nov 23, 1852—1y

WM. SIMMONS. D. D. SIMMONS

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

J. H. WHITEHURST'S

ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.

GALLERIES.

207 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
77 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore Street, Lynchburg, Va.

Likenesses taken beautifully well in all weather. aug 6

W. GEORGE GRANBERY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Currituck County, will attend all the Courts of Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck Counties. All business entrusted to his hands will receive prompt attention.

Office at Currituck Court-house.

dec 11—1y

F. W. SEABURY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.

No. 13 Market Square,

Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies,' Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

CLEVELAND SAWYER. SAMUEL WHEDBEE.

SAWYER & WHEDBEE,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 100 Wall Street, New York.

—oo—

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Hoppock & Greenwood, New York.
" John Williams & Son, Baltimore.
" Whedbee & Dickinson, "
John Cox, Edenton, N. C.
Messrs. Hardy & Brothers, Norfolk, Va.
" Kader Biggs & Co., " "
James M. Whedbee, E. City, N. C.
Wm. Shannon, " "

April 29—6m pd.

HARDWARE

SOUTHERN IMPORTING ESTABLISHMENT.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

Head of the Square, Sign of the Saws.

ASK the attention of merchants of Virginia and North Carolina to their large and selected stock of HARDWARE, imported directly from Europe, and purchased from the most extensive manufacturers in this country, upon as reasonable terms as similar goods can be purchased in the Northern or Eastern cities, and better adapted to the wants of the Southern public. Norfolk, Sept 23

E. P. TABB & CO.,

NORFOLK, VA.,

HAVE removed their stock of *HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, GRATES, BLACKSMITH & CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CASTINGS* &c., &c., to the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Paul, Pegram & Co., and recently by Messrs. Herman & Co., East corner of Market square and Main street, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers. Their stock will present to country merchants inducements which will not fail to be appreciated. sep 23—15t

A. A. GWALTNEY & CO.,

Wholesale Furniture and Piano Forte Dealers,

NORFOLK, VA.

Will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture and Piano Fortes, French, German and American; Plate Mirrors, Portrait Frames, &c.

aug 12—1y

J. B. DEY,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Will give his unremitting attention to all consignments entrusted to his care.

Will buy and sell real estate, Mortgages, and Land Warrants, &c., on commission.

aug 12—1y

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

At Low Prices for Cash!

GEORGE E. L. HYATT,

Nos 444 and 446 Pearl-Street, (near Chatham,)

NEW YORK,

HAS NOW IN STORE, AND IS CONstantly receiving a well assorted stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His stock consists of

RICH VELVET TAPESTRY & BRUSSELS CARPETS, IN NEW designs;

SUPERIOR ENGLISH & AMERICAN 3-PLY, and ingrain carpets;

Comprising many NEW PATTERNS, made expressly for first-class trade.—Also,—

Twilled and plain VENETIAN HALL and STAIR CARPETS.

OIL-CLOTHS, in widths from 2 to 24 feet. IN various qualities.

Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.

Table and Piano Covers of Choice Patterns.

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.

Window Shades of Desirable Styles.

Stair-Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.

HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING

Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.

All which will be fairly represented to purchasers and sold at fair prices

EQUITY LAND SALE.

ACCORDING TO A DECREE OF THE Honorable Court of Equity held for the County of Currituck, at Spring Term 1856, I shall proceed to sell at Currituck Court House, on Monday the 3d day of November next, the following TRACT of land, viz:—Situate in Currituck County, containing **six hundred acres** more or less—adjoining the Camden County line, the lands of John Cox's heirs—the lands of Wesley Balance and others, on a credit of one, two, three and four years—the purchasers to give bonds bearing interest from date with approved security, for the purchase money, with the exception of an amount sufficient to cover costs, which is to be paid in cash.

B. M. BAXTER, C. M. E.

Sept. 9, 1856—6w.

BE IT REMEMBERED,

THAT WOOD can be had at $3,00 per cord of W. T. & J. M. HINTON.

my 20

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS

W. S. SPRATLEY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

OF

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS

AND FINE CUTLERY.

No. 12, Union Street, Norfolk, Va.

de 19—1y

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,

NO. 11, WATER STREET,

NORFOLK, VA.

AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS.

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.

3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 Small Seed Sowers.

50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh

50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh

20 Horse Rakes " " "

50 Subsoil Plows, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, GRIST MILLS,

and every variety of Machines for Farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & MCLEAN,

No. 11 Water Street.

dec 20 Norf

POET'S CORNER.

THE NIGHT OF LOVE.

The night unto my soul has come,
The overshadowing night;
Like bird returning to its home,
From weary flight,
My love returns unto its nest,
And vainly tells my aching breast
To be at rest.

There is no star of promise in the sky—
Not one inspiring star
Of hope or better destiny
Gleams from afar—
My love must keep within its nest;
The night is dark, and it were best
To be at rest.

The moon of faith it clouds has set;
No hope-star beams above—
This heart must study to forget,
Learn not to love—
My love must keep within its nest,
Too sacred for a maiden's jest,
There let it rest.

The night unto my soul has come,
The moonless night;
My life henceforth has little room
For love's delight—
My love will die within its nest
Of solitude; but it were best
To die at rest.

AT THE BEE HIVE.

JUST RECEIVED a full stock of the above in Red and White, all widths, at the lowest prices.

Also. Strip'd Carpets and Figured Stair do

Rugs and Door Mats in every variety.

Also floor Oil Cloths, Table do., Druggeset very low. Call and see before purchasing — these and many others can be found at the Bee Hive.

JAMES SMITH.

March 18, No. 33 Main street Norfolk

MACON HOUSE,

Corner of North and Middle Streets,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

M. F. CORBETT, Proprietor.

—:o:—

THE most pleasantly located, the nearest Hotel to the Railroad Depot and landing of all Steamboats, and where only seats can be secured in the Elizabeth City Stage.

Sept 16, 1856—3m.

FROM FRANCE.

The largest assortment of Counterpanes, all sizes, of entirely new patterns, which will be sold cheap. Prices running from $3.50 to $10. The Bee Hive is the place.

JAMES SMITH.

mh 25 33 Main street Norfolk

RAILS!

FOR SALE, 15,000 Juniper [illegible] North River, Camden County, Thoroughfare Island. Price $[illegible] per thousand. Apply to

E. SIMMONS, or
JAMES BRAGG.

Currituck C. H, April 8, 1856

FOR RENT

FOR THE Balance of the year, the desirable mercantile stand on Water Street, lately occupied by Wm Halsey Possession given immediately. For further information, apply to James W. T. Banks, or

A. H CURRAN.

E. City, April 8, 1856.—tf.

RAGS.

WANTED IN ANY QUANTITY for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.

WHEELWRIGHT & MUDGE

14 Hanover street Paltimore M. D.

March 25 1856.—6m

FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale, privately, on very accommodating terms, the staunch and strong schooner SARAH ANN, now in excellent sailing order. Apply to Henry Culpepper, or to the subscriber on board.

JEROME SIMMONS.

Eliz. City, Feb 5, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having established himself at Little River Bridge, near Woodville, N. C., is prepared to make up all kinds of Cabinet Furniture to order, and to do every description of repairing, at the shortest notice and on the most agreeable terms.

He has on hand a large supply of Mahogany, Cherry, Poplar, Walnut and other materials for making Coffins. Also, a fine selection of Metalic Coffins. A neat hearse, gentle horse and careful driver, will be furnished when desired.

CALEB SIKES

May 1 1855—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sam'l W Ferebee, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, for payment, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

C. C. WILLIAMS, Ex'or.

nov. 4, 1856—8t

JUST RECEIVED AT

THE BEE HIVE.

A Splendid assortment of Embroideries in Bands, Swiss and Cambric Collars, and the newest styles of Black Lace Collars at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

The largest assortment of CLOAKS, South of New York always on hand at the BEE HIVE.

JAS. SMITH,

Oct 21 33 Main st., Norfolk.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company will be held at the Company's office in Norfolk on Tuesday, 2nd December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A M. BURT, Secretary.

nov. 4—tt

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of Frank Vaughan & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm either by note or otherwise are requested to come forward and settle the same with Thomas Gaskins, who has purchased the entire interest in all the debts due said firm and who is alone authorised to use the name of the firm in the settlement of the business.

THOS. GASKINS,
FRANK VAUGHAN.

Aug. 30th, 1856.

The Clothing and Furnishing business will be continued by F. Vaughan & Brother, at the same stand.

FRANK VAUGHAN,
JAS. N. VAUHHAN.

Sept 2, 1856.

BUFFALO ROBES.

A FULL AND FRESH SUPPLY OF ALL sizes and qualities, sold very low at Temple of Fashion.

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter

No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk,

Sept 4

VALUABLE FARM AND WOODLAND FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF THE WILL OF RICHARD W. Silvester, deceased, I offer for sale privately that very valuable and well known Tract of Land called SCOTLAND, situated in the lower part of Norfolk County, twenty-three miles from Norfolk City, containing Six Hundred Acres, of which Two Hundred Acres are cleared and under successful cultivation, and the remainder is Wood Land in Oak, Poplar, Gum, &c. The soil of the whole tract is very fertile. The portion already cleared and cultivated, will yield from 1200 to 1500 barrels of corn, annually, and the Woodland, when cleared, will easily yield ten barrels of Corn to the Acre, for ten years without any manuring.—The land is also very well adapted to the growth of Wheat, of very easy drainage; lies well, in a good neighborhood, and very conveniently located for market—being within one mile and a half of Indian Creek, a navigable stream; and about equally distant from the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the new Canal from the Great Bridge now in progress of construction. By water communication, the tract is within two days' of Norfolk City, for produce.

The improvements consist of a new Dwelling House containing six rooms; a new Kitchen, with a Barn and other out houses complete, and all new and in good order—attached to the Dwelling House is a capacious Cistern, holding 5000 gallons of water

An opportunity of purchasing a Farm combining so many advantages in this section, is rarely offered.

The terms of sale will be made accommodating as to time provided ample security be given.

Persons wishing to examine the land, will have every facility offered to them by the overseer, on the premises.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Norfolk, Va.

WILLIS W SILVESTER.

Executor of R. W Silvester, dec'd

jy 22—tf

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

The business duties of the Subscriber at Norfolk demanding his residence in the City, he offers for sale his farm in Princess Anne County Va., commonly known as Dickerson's about seven miles from the City by land and within two miles of a good landing on a water course leading to the City, from which the navigation is secure at all seasons This plantation contains 1350 acres about one half of which is cleared and in a good state of improvement, being unusually well drained and the greater part enclosed with Juniper rails & Cedar Posts.

The improvements consist of a larg brick dwelling House, double Kitchen, negro quarters, Barn, Cribs, & other out Houses all of the best description and in good order.

The water is excellent & the health of the place as good as any in this section of the Country. Its contiguity to Norfolk affords the advantage of raising large Crops of grain, as well as of gardening or trucking to any desirable extent—There is also attached to the [illegible] Grist Mill driven by water power, a source of great convenience and profit.

The land is susceptible of easy & convenient division into small farms

Aug 7 1856 ELI H WALKE.

TWO LARGE FARMS FOR SALE

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHING to change his business offers for sale his two farms known as the Baileyton and Edney Farms on Green Ridge in the county of Norfolk, the first containing about 800 acres of which there is 350 cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The second containing about 500 acres of which there is 250 cleared all of which land is well drained and producing from 12 to 16 barrels of corn per acre and is also well adapted to the growth of wheat. Both of the said farms may be converted into four having on them three good tenements and out-buildings and good wells of water, and convenient to a good school and there is on the said land a large quantity of cypress, poplar and pine timber, and in about two and a half miles of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, now under construction and three and a half miles from Indian Creek a branch of the north west river, and one of the finest ranges for stock in the country. There can be made at this time about 4000 bbls. of Corn on the said lands, and a considerable quantity of new land to come in. Any one wishing to purchase can examine the same by applying to the overseer on the premises; any one wishing information are referred to Nathan Overton, Esq. E. City, N. C.; Col. Jno. B. Jones, Knott's Island; J. N. Hall, esq., Great Bridge, Va.; or my Commission Merchant Jno. James, Esq., Norfolk, Va. Also to Marmaduke Cartwright, Eliz. City, N. C. Terms accommodating.

GEO. A. WILSON,

Sept 16 Great Bridge, Va.

OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY FOR CASH.

MRS. M. A. BUTT, having just returned from the North informs her friends and the public, that on Monday morning, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, she will display her stock, of the latest styles of Paris Millinery. Her stock as usual having been carefully selected from the most reliable and fashionable houses, she feels confident, that she can suit the most fastidious. Except to those, upon whom she can rely for prompt payment, her terms will invariably be cash. No Bonnets trimmed purchased from any other establishment. All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 21—3t.

4,180 ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,

In the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Augusta, Albemarle, Hanover and King William, Va., and in Currituck, N. C.

COMPRISING ten valuable FARMS, each with an excellent Dwelling, Out Buildings, For further particulars apply to

J. B. DEY,

Commission Merchant and real estate Agent, No. 17, Wide Water St., Norfolk

aug 26 and Ocean House, Portsmouth

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing and doing business under the style and firm of Knox & Jackson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by T. D. Knox, who will be glad to see all of their old customers, and as many more as may give him a call. Those indebted to the late firm will please call on T. D. Knox at the old stand and settle up their old accounts.

T. D. KNOX,
W. H. JACKSON

June 10, 1856.

FAN MILLS.

FARMERS ARE YOU IN WANT OF FAN Mill that will separate from your Wheat all impurities, say Cockle, Garlic, Cheat, &c., and make it perfectly clean for market, or for Seed? If so, send an order to Farmers' Head Quarters, and procure one of Montgomery's Rockaway Fans, said by those who have tried them to be the best in use—Price $21. We have also on hand Barnsborough's Fans (have taken 54 Premiums.) Sinclair's Fans, Grant's do., Clinton's do., ranging in price from $13 to $35. All can be suited in price and quality.

BORUM & McLEAN,

aug 7 No. 11, Water street.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to dispose of the schooner GEORGE H. SMOOT, at private sale. She is of the burthen of 35 Tons, federal measurement, and is now in good working order. For further particulars, apply at this office or to

RAYMOND SIMMONS

Currituck C. H., N. C.,

March 25, 1856—tf

NEW

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. P. GRIFFITH, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Vickery & Griffith, would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and of the surrounding country, that he has opened at the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. R. C. Barclay,

The largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale in the City of Norfolk.

Believing that the wants and the tastes of the people required one establishment similar to those found in the large Northern cities, where a full and general assortment of Books can be obtained, the subscriber has been induced, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade Sales," a superior stock of

School, Classical, Law, Medical, Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

Which will, upon examination, compare with any to be found in the Southern country.

My Stock of Foreign and American

STATIONERY.

Is very large and complete, it has been selected with great care, and embraces every article required for the School and Counting Room.

MY WHOLE STOCK IS ENTIRELY

—NEW,—

and has been bought upon the very best terms and a large portion for cash, which gives me a decided advantage over all other houses in the city, and will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.

Booksellers in this and adjacent Towns and Country Merchants, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my stock before going North.

Colleges, Schools and Teachers, will be supplied at Northern prices.

By special arrangements with the following houses, I shall receive their new Books as they are issued from the Press, and will supply any or all of their publications at their prices:

J. B Lippincott & Co.,	Philadelphia.
Lindsay & Blackiston,	do.
James B. Smith & Co.,	do.
T. B. Peterson,	do.
Harper & Brothers,	New York.
D. Appleton & C.,	do.
Robert Carter & Bros.,	do.
Charles Scribner,	do.
Derby & Jackson,	do.
Little, Brown & Co.,	Boston.
Phillips, Sampson & Co.,	do.
Ticknor & Fields,	do.
Crosby, Nichols & Co.,	do.
Gould & Lincoln,	do.

Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention directed to W. P. GRIFFITH,

oct 21 Norfolk, Va.

HORSE-POWERS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

FARMERS wanting Horse-Powers and Threshing Machines, can obtain the most reliable and durable kinds in the country at Farmers' Head Quarters. Our arrangement with the manufacturers enables us to sell at their prices, which we obligate ourselves to do. We have on hand 4 or 5 different sizes and kinds of Horse-Powers, and request those in want to call and examine. Our sales of such machines have averaged thirty per season for five years past, and the general satisfaction given to the purchasers of them, induce us to think that there are no better in the world. We are prepared to give any information as to setting them up—having cuts showing the different parts. We have constantly on hand the following kinds:

Sinclair's No. 1 bevel geared Horse Power, made expressly for four mules, having only two levers—price, $100.

Sinclair's No. 2, spur geared Horse Power, for 4 to 6 mules, very strong and durable—$100

Sinclair's No 2, bevel gvared, segmented Horse Power, for the capacity of 6 to 8 mules—$125.

Eddy's Horse Powers—$100.

Whitman's Railway Horse Powers, single and double.

THRESHING MACHINES wrought iron cylinders, with either straight or spiral beaters—the latter a recent improvement—20, 25 and 30 inch cylinders, from $45 to $70 each Straw Carriers, 15 to $30 extra. Leather Bands to suit 40 or 60 feet long, 35c. per ft., best quality.

Full sets any Horse Power, Thresher and Belt, at 150 $225.

Call and examine the different kinds. Catalogues with cuts furnished upon application.

BORUM & McLEAN,

Farmer's Headquarters.

Norfolk Va., July 1st, 11 Wide Water St.

THE DEPOT OF

IRON AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARMING TOOLS.

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,

our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their Headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

BORUM & McLEAN,

Manufacturers and Dealers,

No. 11 Widewater Street,

aug 30 Norfolk, Va

PATENT SEINE TWINE.

THE Subscribers have been appointed Agents for the sale of Seine Twine, (McCubbin's principle) and are prepared to supply orders at Manufacturers' prices.—Orders through Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants will be executed on same terms. Seine Rope made to order

PLUME & CO,

Cordage and Oakum Manufacturers,

Oct 7—2m. Norfolk, Va

NOTICE.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Eliz. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and ornamental—consisting of cornices, plain and fancy, centre-pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c. Also, brick work done with care.

☞ All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing

F. V. HOSKINS.

Eliz. City, Feb. 19, 1856

HOUSE CARPENTERS.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

HAVE just received a sample lot of very superior full size Planes, from a new maker—celebrated for their superiority of finish as well as size and weight. Consisting of the following:

Bench Planes, Box Wood do., Match do.,
Hollows and Rounds do., Double Box Wood Smooth do.

With many other patterns of Planes, and a large variety of **General House Carpenters Hardware.**

Call and see us. dec 18

JUST OPENED this morning at the BEE Hive, a beautiful assortment of Bonnet Ribbons, Dark Plaids to suit the season.

JAMES SMITH,

nov 25 No. 33, Main Street, Norfolk Va.

NOTICE.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I WILL sell four Lots lying on the street running from Thos. Allen's Store to the River, on Monday December 1st, at Public Sale, if not disposed of before that time.

T. HUNTER.

E. City, Nov. 18, 1856.—2t.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,

FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of

FURNITURE

that may be called for, at the shortest notice, on the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.

nov 14 T. F. PARR.

SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT PATENT

CORN AND COB MILL,

PATENTED MAY 16TH, 1854.

THE attention of Planters, Farmers, and Stock-feeders in general, is respectfully called to this Mill as the most important article of the kind now in use; not only well adapted for grinding Cob Meal for Stock, but Grits for the table, and especially Bread Meal from corn not fully ripe or dry in the fall.

In setting this Mill, no mechanic or frame work is wanted, only requiring to be fastened to a floor or platform. Easily adjusted and used by anybody, even by a child.

The LITTLE GIANT has received the first premiums at the late Agricultural Fair of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and other States; and that in the most complimentary manner; as well as the most ready commendations from the thousands witnessing its performance.

These Mills are guaranteed in the most positive manner; and No. 2 warranted to grind 5 bushels of feed per hour with one horse and offered at the low price of $44, all complete, ready for attaching the team.—No. 4 at $66 grinds 20 bushels per hour with 2 horses.

Sole Agents in Norfolk, Va.

BORUM & McCLEAN,

Farmers' Head Quarter, No. 11, Wide Water S

nov 14.

NORTH CAROLINA

AGRICULTURAL STORE

AND

MACHINE MANUFACTORY,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms Such as

Horse-Powers, different sizes,
Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns,
Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Corn Planters,
Plough and Plough Castings,
Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Oat and Straw Cutters, various patterns,
Grind-Stones, Hinges,
Nails, Screws, &c., &c. Also,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.

Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to Orders per mail will meet with strict attention. W. H. CLARK.

ap 19

STRAW CUTTERS.

SINCLAIR'S SCREW PROPELLER Straw Cutters. Price $30. Cut Straw, Shucks, Fodder, Oats and all kinds of feed for stock, in the best manner.

Also our new Straw Cutters, with 1 knife very simple, and cuts all kind of feed.

Harvey's Raw hide Cutter, Smith's Virginia do.

Boston cheap " " Daniel's Patent do all for sale at Factory prices.

Wheat and Corn Fans, all sizes and kinds, and prices to suit.

BORUM & MCLEAN,

Farmer's Head Quarters,

aug 1 No. 11, Main st., Norfolk, Va

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT M. SANDERLIN'S BOOK STORE.

The following popular works.—Earnest Linwood, Life of J. H Cone, D D, History of Bible Translations, Life of Sidney Smith, Progress of Baptist Principles, Life of Dr Judson, End of Controversy Controverted, Escaped Novice, (by Miss Bunkley,) Shakespeare, Life of Randolph and of Clay, Macauley's His. of England, besides a large variety too tedious to mention—all at PUBLISHERS' PRICES.—Also a good assortment of stationery.

E. City, Leigh House, 2 doors from the corner. June 24, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having entered into copartnership some time since in the brick making business, would inform the public they have purchased one of Sands and Cumming's patent Brick Machines and have it now in successful operation at their brick yard about one mile from Elizabeth City, and that they have and intend to keep on hand a sufficient supply of brick to meet the demands of the country. Their yard is situated on Knob's Creek—a navigable stream of sufficient size for vessels that usually navigate our waters about half mile from Pasquotank River. Their Kiln is only some few feet from the wharf where vessels can lay to take in their load.

D. U. BRIGGS,
JOHN BLACK.

P. S.—Any person wishing to procure a Brick Machine can get any information they may desire relative to Sands and Cumming's Patent Brick Machine both in regard to the purchase of machines, rights and of its working capacity by applying to the undersigned.

D. U. BRIGGS, & CO.,

E. City July 1st, 1856.—tf.

NEW FALL STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS!

THE subscriber takes occasion to return her most sincere acknowledgments to the ladies of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon her, and to announce that she has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mrs. Esther Sikes, where she has laid in a large and well selected stock of

Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers &c.

In addition to her own stock, she has bought out the entire stock of Mrs. Srrah Laboyteaux, just received from the North, which, together, constitute the largest and most attractive assortment of Millinery Goods ever offered in this Town. Ladies desirous of obtaining the latest and most approved styles of Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., will find it to their interest to give me a call. MRS. M. C. CASEY.

Oct. 30—tf.

A RARE CHANCE.

FOR RENT, LEASE, OR SALE.—A very valuable Farm, situated on Broad Creek, four miles from Norfolk by land, containing 175 acres—ninety cleared.

It is a very healthy location, and the land is of superior quality for trucking, or raising corn, oats, &c., well drained and under good enclosure, a part with Juniper Rails. It has a good dwelling and all necessary out buildings.

There are about 700 loads of Manure on the Farm. The Wood Landing is not more than half a mile to three-quarters from the landing. If sold, terms easy. Apply to

oc 28—3t. W. S. FORREST, Norfolk, Va.

STEWART & CO.

NOW OFFER A

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS.

COMMENCEMENT OF

THE FALL TRADE.

$50,000 worth of

SILKS, SHAWLS,
FRENCH MERINOS
AND CASHMERES,
PRINTED MOUSLINS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c..

Now open from the recent large

AUCTIONS IN NEW YORK.

All of which we are selling at

ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

We invite particular attention to our

SILK DEPARTMENT

and Dress Goods generally.

MOURNING GOODS.

ALL KINDS CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

A FULL STOCK OF

LINEN AND COTTON GOODS.

JOUVIN'S Celebrated KID GLOVES

of our own importation.

HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS,

CRAVATS, GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

ENGLISH WHITNEY DO., MACKINAW AND AMERICAN, SERVANTS AND CHILDRENS, BERTH, CRIB AND CRADLE.

GENT'S TRAVELING SHAWLS AND RAILROAD RUGS.

OUR DEPARTMENT FOR FARMERS

Is well cared for. We have been very careful in selecting the most durable fabrics, such as are suited for the Virginia and North Carolina demand: the prices are uniform and are at low figures.

We enumerate: Kersey, Bro and Grey Satinet, Tweed, Linsey, Jeans, Sheeps Grey, Fulled Lindsey, Osnaburgs, No. 1 and 2, Plain and Tw'd Col'd Osnaburg, Brown Sheeting and Cottons, Calico, Black and Colored, Servants' Socks. White and colored

BLANKETS,

for servants, and every article usually kept in our line. An examination of our stock is solicited.

W. P. STEWART & CO.,

Nos. 25 Main, and 17 Hill sts.,

oct 7 Norfolk, Va.

TIN WARE

AND

SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

TIN AND SHEET IRON

ousiness in its various branches and forms.—Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that any work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots Buckets, Pans, Cups, Ice Cream Freezers and in fact every thing generally kept in an establishment of the kind

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Road street, next to the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.

july 10—tf THOS. J. MISKELL.

PAPER HANGING, UPHOLSTERY, AND CARPET WAREHOUSE.

WM. A. WALTERS is now receiving his FALL STOCK OF GOODS—the largest and handsomest assortment ever offered in this city—viz:

PAPER HANGINGS.

Gilt, Velvet, Satin, Oak, Marble, and Common Papers, at all prices. Also, Curtain Papers, Borders, Screens, &c.

CURTAIN GOODS.

Satin De Laines, worsted Damasks, Turkey Red, lace and muslin Curtains, Gimps, Tassels, Loops, Gilt Cornices, and Curtain Bands.

WINDOW SHADES,

Of every style and at all prices—Gold, Landscape, Flowered and Plain Shades, with Trimmings to match.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS and *MATTINGS.*

Velvet, tapestry three-ply, superfine, ingrain, venetian and common Carpets: Rugs, Mats and Stair Rods; table and floor Oil Cloths, of all widths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings. Also, many other articles too numerous to mention—all of which he offers at the lowest prices. Call at No. 26, Main street, Norfolk.

WM. A. WALTERS,

Upholsterer and Paper Hanger.

N. B.—All work in his line executed in the best manner by practical workmen.

sep 23 W. A. W.

W. T. & J. M. HINTON,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Woodware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-Made Clothing, &c., &c., &c.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY RETURN their thanks to their friends, and the public for the past liberal patronage they have received, and at the same time inform them that they have now received their entire

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.

It is useless to attempt to name the various articles that may be found in our Store. Suffice it to say, that our stock is unusually large in every department, and we promise to use our utmost endeavors to please all who may favor us with a call.

☞ Great pains is taken in filling all orders sent us. W. T. & J. M. HINTON,

ap 29 Broad Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND AM prepared to show the most extensive and desirable stock of

Ready Made Clothing

AND SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

I have ever exhibited. My stock embraces every style and quality of Goods in the Dry GOODS and GROCERY Line. Consisting in part, of the following articles:

Tailor ture, Ribbons, Col'd., White Bonnets, Plain White Crape Shawls, Embroidered Col'd M. Delaines, White do., Plain Berege, Silk do., Berege Robes, Blac and White Gingham Black and White Lawn, Printed Jackonets, Organdia, Swiss Robed Lawns, Victoria Lawns, White Swiss Muslin, Jackonet Muslin, Berege Diaper, Br. Holland, White do., Bro. Duck, Blue do., Fine White Do., Plaid Chashmerette, Farmer's Drill Cash Silk Handkerchiefs, fancy English Striped Shirts, Howard Duck, Bro. Drills, Patapsco Osnaburgs, Cotton Sheeting, Linen Sheeting, Printed Cashmere Shawls, Challe De Laines Plaid Bareges, Figd. Grenadine, Pink Delaine, Plaid Challe, Fancy Stocks, Embroidered Crape Shawls, Lace Mantles, Black Lace Mantles, Plain Linen Parasols, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters of all description.

Persons in want of any of the above articles, or anything in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Ready-Made Clothing line, are respectfully requested to give me a call, as I can sell goods as cheap as they can be bought in this section of country.

BENJAMIN T. MILLER.

E. City April 15, 1856.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FALL 1855

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS

TAKE PLEASURE in calling the attention of their Virginia and North Carolina friends, (especially the Mercantile class,) to their extensive assortment of **GENERAL HARDWARE**, a large portion of which was imported with a special view to the Fall and Winter wholesale trade, and the Merchant, Mechanic and Farmer, will bear in mind, that under the circumstances of our not being able to make our usual fall sales our assortment of Hardware, can be purchased on wholesale terms, at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine for yourselves. dec 4

FOR SALE.

THE STAUNCH AND EXCELLENT schooner called the "Kaign's Point" is offered for sale. She is about 80 tons burthen, in good order, and will be sold upon very accommodating terms. Apply to

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

Sept. 2, 1856. Norfolk, Va.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE, Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,

I do hereby certify that I am personally quainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely commend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster.

Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.

Portsmouth Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

Mr. J. E. Bocsh.—Sir. While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,

VERNON ESKRIDGE,

Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

LIVER COMPLAINT, DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AND EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq. Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs B. Bagwell of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his ribs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon. W. P. Thommasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected.—He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility: with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

J. B. DYER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

TO his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Virginia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Virginia and finest twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the most economical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort and *a la Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid, black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order